The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Backs Moscow on Geneva Summit

In the first official comment on the Nov. 19-21 summit meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, Pyongyang on Nov. 30 said the results of the summit "were fruits of the consistent efforts made by the Soviet Union for an end to the arms race, relaxation of the international tensions and consolidation of world peace and security."

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which serves as the position paper, carried a byline commentary in its Nov. 30 editions.

"The Korean people highly estimate the principled stand of the Soviet Union maintained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the talks and support the proposals made by him," said the commentary. (See the full text of the commentary on page 2)

The commentary supported a series of proposals made by Moscow while attacking U.S. attitude toward the arms race. It said:

"The Soviet call is to drastically cut the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States or condition that the arms race in space is ruled out. This was the basis of the Soviet proposals at the recent talks.

"This proposal of the Soviet Union and its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions before the summit reflected its sincere desire to defend world peace and security."

"The stand of the United States," the commentary said, "offered a striking contrast to that of the Soviet Union, as can be seen in its acts and deeds while the summit was under way and after the summit."

It accused Reagan of persisting in his "Strategic Defence Initiative."

"This stand of the United States illustrates that there is not the slightest change in its aggressive scheme to continue with arms race under the cloak of 'peace' and gratify its desire for world supremacy by a forestalling nuclear strike," said the commentary.

Students Occupy U.S. Facility in Kwangju, "Government" Offices In Seoul and Pusan

Among growing student activism, nine students seized the U.S. Cultural Center in the provincial city of Kwangju around noon on December 2 and staged a nine-hour sit-in protesting the U.S. pressure to open up Korean markets and its support for the local junta. Similar seizures of government facilities took place in Seoul and Pusan one after another on Dec. 4 and 6.

The seizure of the U.S. facility is the second since it was attacked by students in December 1980 when several students set fire to the building in protest of U.S. involvement in the Kwangju massacre.

The seizure began as four students burst into the building at around 11:50 a.m. to join their five colleagues who had entered the library some 40 minutes earlier disguising themselves as visitors.

During the takeover by the nine student activists, including three coeds, no hostages were learned to be held.

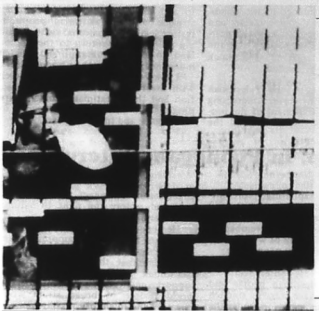
The students demanded an interview with U.S. ambassador, Richard Walker, a debate with representatives of the Democratic Justice Party controlled by Chon Du Hwan and a press conference while American officials asked them to give up the building in advance.

In leaflets, entitled "Letters to the U.S. Administration," the students revealed themselves to be members of the Sammintu committees at Chonnam National University in Kwangju and Chonbuk National University in Chonju, about 70 km north of Kwangju.

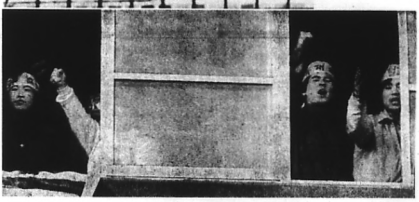
The Sammintu was organized under the slogan of "the people's liberation, democratization and national unification."

It was learned later that four Chonnam National University students among them plotted the seizure around October 15 and established contact with

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)



The American Cultural Center in Kwangju was attacked again by nine students on Dec. 2. The students seized the U.S. facility for nine hours protesting U.S. policy toward Korea. (Reuter)



Students who occupied an office of the government-controlled labour union in Mapo, Seoul, shout slogans. (Dong-A Ilbo, Dec. 5)

Pyongyang Calls for Free Visit, Seoul Refuses the Offer

Chief north Korean Red Cross delegate Li Jong Ryul (left) and his south Korean counterpart Li Yong Dok shakes hands at the opening of the 10th north-south Korean Red Cross talks in Seoul on December 3. (Reuter)

See related articles on pages 3 & 4

At the 10th round of north-south Red Cross talks aimed at reuniting about 10 million separated Koreans held in Seoul on December 3-4, Pyongyang criticized Seoul's attitude to evade the discussion of "free travel", and the meeting ended without a sign of progress after fixing only the date of the next meeting – February 26-27 next year in Pyongyang.

Both sides exchanged six drafts of their own plans to make possible the reunion of dispersed families on the first day of the negotiation and entered into a discussion on the subsequent day at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel where the north Korean party stayed for 4 days.

In the first-day session held on December 3 behind closed doors as previously agreed upon, chief north Korean delegate Li Jong Ryul brought forward three draft agreements.

One of them is on free travel to permit all the separated families to freely visit their hometowns and meet their lost families and relatives without any watch, interference or control.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Pyongyang, Seoul To Meet over '88 Olympics

The presidents of the Olympic committees of north and south Korea have agreed to have a talk in Lausanne, Switzerland, on January 8-9 for a new effort to reach agreement on the 1988 Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said, according to an AP report.

An earlier meeting of sports officials from Pyongyang and Seoul, convened under IOC president's auspices, made little headway due to differences of their views.

While Pyongyang proposed to share the games on a 50-50 basis between both parts of the peninsula with north and south Korean athletes merged into a single team, Seoul persistently insisted that only some preliminaries be held in Pyongyang.

Pyongyang, at the October 8-9 meeting, made a concrete overture for co-sponsorship, including free visits, relinkage of railway and sea routes, establishment of a joint standing organization, etc.

It also warned that the socialist bloc might boycott the 24th Games unless Seoul concurred with its proposal.

DAY OF WORLD SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Presidential Message To PLO Leader

President Kim Il Sung on November 28 sent a message of solidarity to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Palestine, on the "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people".

In his message President Kim Il Sung notes that the Palestinian Arab people are persistently and vigorously waging an indomitable struggle for national liberation even under difficult conditions caused by the despicable and vicious manoeuvres ceaselessly perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists to stamp out the Palestinian revolutionary cause.

He says:

The just cause of the Palestinian people enjoys the ever increasing support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world and the Palestinian revolution will certainly emerge victorious.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, express firm support to and solidarity with the determined struggle of the Palestinian people to restore legitimate national rights including the rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and build an independent state in their homeland.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people greater progress in their sacred struggle for sovereignty and independence.

PLO Rep. in Pyongyang Interviewed

Moustapha Al Sapharіny, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, called a press conference at his mission on November 28 on the occasion of "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people".

Representative Moustapha Al Sapharіny addressed the press conference.

He said the Palestinian people and resistance fighters have waged a staunch struggle against the aggressors under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to regain the lost homeland and restore the right to national self-determination.

He denounced the U.S. and the Israeli aggressors for brutally suppressing and killing Palestinian people and expressed the belief that the just cause of the Palestinian people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world people of broad strata would certainly end in victory.

Rodong Sinmun on Palestinian Issue

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 29 dedicated an article to "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people".

The Palestinian question is one of the pressing international issues as a question of the dignity and self-determination of the Palestinian people to take back the land occupied by the Israeli Zionists and restore the national rights and interests, the author of the Rodong Sinmun article says, and goes on:

The Palestinian people have long waged a strenuous struggle to take back the lost homeland and restore the legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state. In this course the struggle of the Palestinian people has gained in scope and strength and the Palestine Liberation Organisation is standing in the van.

The international authority and position of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has become unshakable and their just cause enjoys support and encouragement from many countries of the world.

The progressive people of the world hold that in the Middle East the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors must be stopped at once, Israel completely withdraw from the occupied Arab land and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the rights to return to their homeland and found an independent state be restored at an early date.

Our people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Palestinian people till their revolutionary cause has been crowned with victory and do everything possible to support and encourage their struggle.

Our people express militant solidarity with and fraternal greetings to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people on "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people".

Technicians, Specialists Increasing in DPRK

The ratio between workers and technicians, specialists has surpassed 7:1 in Korea.

The number of technicians and specialists has reached 1,250,000 in Korea.

The overwhelming majority of the Korean population had been illiterate in the preliberation days. There were only scores of university graduates. Much less was the number of technical university graduates.

After the country's liberation great significance was attached to the training of native cadres and much efforts were directed to the education work.

From 1975 the universal compulsory 11-year education was fully introduced through the universal compulsory primary education, the universal compulsory secondary education and the universal compulsory 9-year technical education.

A big stride forward has been made in higher education, too.

The number of universities increased from 19 to 78 in the period of the Five-Year Plan starting from 1957 and to 170 in 1980.

Last year alone witnessed the appearance of 30 universities.

The number of technicians and specialists has also increased.

It grew from 133,000 in 1961 to over 497,000 in 1970.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971 – 1976), the number of technicians and specialists rose to 1,000,000.

Today technicians and specialists are trained at 232 universities and hundreds of colleges.

Korea has a powerful base for the training of cadres in the capital and a comprehensive cadres training base in each local area to train necessary technicians and specialists by herself.

Along with the full-time regular educational system, factory colleges, farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and TV college of university level and factory higher specialized schools where students study while on the job are operated briskly in Korea.

The intellectualisation of the whole society has now been put on the order of the day in Korea.

The intellectualisation of the whole society is aimed to make all members of society fully developed men of communist type with a cultural and technical level like that of the university graduates.

Geneva Summit:

Pyongyang Endorses Soviet Stance

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 30 carried a signed commentary titled "Sincere Stand for Peace," which reads in full:

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan met in Geneva, Switzerland, from November 19 to 21, as already reported.

According to the joint statement on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit, their discussions covered basic questions of the Soviet-U.S. relations and the current international situation.

In the joint statement the two sides declared that they would not allow the outbreak of a nuclear war nor seek to achieve military superiority.

The Geneva summit gave the beginning to the dialogue for an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the world situation as a whole.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit were fruits of the consistent efforts made by the Soviet Union for an end to the arms race, relaxation of the international tensions and consolidation of world peace and security.

The Korean people highly estimate the principled stand of the Soviet Union maintained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the talks and support the proposals made by him.

There were serious differences between the two side at the summit in a number of critical issues.

It was because the United States persisted in its "Star Wars" program that a concrete agreement could not be reached at the summit on the practical question of disarmament, namely the reduction of nuclear weapons and prevention of arms race in space.

Ending the nuclear arms race at present stands out as a key point in removing the danger of a global war, a thermonuclear war, hanging over the globe and in preserving world peace and durable security of mankind.

Well known is the Soviet stand on this question. The Soviet call is to drastically cut the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States on condition that the arms race in space is ruled out. This was the basis of the Soviet proposals at the recent talks.

This proposal of the Soviet Union and its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions before the summit reflected its sincere desire to defend world peace and security. For this the Soviet proposals and steps have finished support and welcome of broad quarters of the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet on November 27 debated the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks and stated that the Soviet Union would make every effort possible to carry into practice all the points agreed upon in Geneva and expressed the hope that the United States also would take such a responsible attitude.

The stand of the United States offers a striking contrast to that of the Soviet Union, as can be seen in its acts and deeds while the summit was under way and after the summit.

The world public which followed the Geneva talks views that the United States seeks to wreck the present military equilibrium between it and the Soviet Union, gain military superiority to the Soviet Union and possess the capacity of forestalling nuclear strike.

Out of this desire, Reagan obstinately persisted in the aggressive "Strategic Defence Initiative" commonly known as "Star Wars" program at the Geneva talks. He manifested such stand also in his post-summit speech at Congress and news conference. U.S. defence secretary Weinberger, in his talks with the deputy director of the Japanese Defence Agency on November 26, said that the summit talks would not bring a change to the U.S. defence policy.

This stand of the United States illustrates that there is not the slightest change in its agressive scheme to continue with the arms race under the cloak of "peace" and gratify its desire for world supremacy by a forestalling nuclear strike.

The practical significance of the Geneva summit, as Comrade M. Gorbachev declared, would find manifestation in concrete practice.

The world people will judge by the U.S. deeds whether it really wants disarmament, detente and world peace and security, or not.

The Geneva summit which was held on Nov. 19-21 opened the beginning to the Soviet-U.S. dialogue for an improvement of their relations. (Time, December 2)

S. Korea's Improper Acts at Red Cross Talks

Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 4 assailed the unjustifiable acts of the south Korean side at the first-day session of the 10th round of the north-south Red Cross talks held in Seoul on Dec. 3.

At the talks on Dec. 3 the south Korean side did not agree with the DPRK side's just proposal including a draft agreement on the free travel of the separated families and relatives, but came out with the draft agreement which they had put forward at the 9th round of the talks, with a few changes of words, and called for its adoption.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun headlined "Two Different Stands," says:

The draft agreement proposed by the south Korean side deals with the free travel, the most cardinal means of realizing the five agenda items, as one related only to one or two items. It means a retreat from the spirit of the agreement reached at the 8th round of the talks. It is an irresponsible proposal which evades the obligation of the delegates to the full-dress talks by envisaging that the discussion of the 4th and 5th items on the agenda be referred to the joint Red Cross committee.

In repeating this unjust proposal, the south Korean side intends to delay the discussion of the matters.

Still more problematic is the south Korean side's improper stance of talks in reversing the agreement on the package discussion of the agenda items and the realization of free travel to which it had nodded. The south Korean side never let a chance pass by without uttering about the "sufferings of ten million people of separated families," but it does not stand for lessening the sufferings of the fellow countrymen by such comprehensive means as free travel and, through this course, achieving the reconciliation and unity of the nation and contributing to hewing a short cut to reunification.

The south Korean side brought forward other matters such as the exchange of home-visiting groups which would be settled automatically, if the free travel were realized. This either cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt of the south to delay the discussion of the main question, the free travel.

On the eve of the talks, the south Korean side through its media maliciously slandered the system of the north and made a false propaganda reversing black and white, alleging that the north was delaying the discussion of the matters at the Red Cross talks. This was intended to spoil the atmosphere of the talks and make it end fruitless.

The south Korean side must respect the points agreed upon between the two sides and approach the dialogue in good faith.

▲ North Korea's chief delegate Li Jong Ryul, right, enjoys reunion with his classmates of Severance Medical College at Hotel Shilla on Dec. 4. All of them entered the medical college in 1943. (Korea Times photo)

A view of Pyongyang city, capital of the DPRK which has established independence, self-sustenance and self-defence on the basis of the Juche idea.

Korea's Reunification Is Linked with World Peace

By Seki Hiroharu

Victory of Korea's Foreign Policy

Ten years have passed since a resolution demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea was adopted by the U. N. General Assembly in 1975. The resolution is yet to be fulfilled.

But in the last 10 years, a great change has occurred in the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula. A new phase was brought about in the development of the non-aligned movement, as the need to establish a new international economic order was strongly voiced mostly in the Third World. Anti-nuclear movements, on a scale never known in history, are mounting symbolizing the decline of the relative position of big countries centering on America.

In the upsurge of the anti-nuclear movement, there's a possibility of a nuclear free zone being created in Central Europe from Finland, Sweden, Norway and West Germany to Austria. At the same time, there's a good possibility of ties of the non-aligned movement reaching Korea from the Islamic countries of the Middle East via Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey to India, Bangladesh, Burma and Indo-China and of bonds of non-nuclear, neutrality and non-alignment, including Japan, being further strengthened.

In this general situation, President Kim Il Sung, pondering on changing international relations, is developing the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We can find it in a flexible development of the Juche idea to match the changing international situation.

The most important thing for Korea is how the Korean people should realize peaceful reunification of north and south Korea after all foreign troops and foreign military bases are withdrawn from south Korea.

The DPRK achieved great successes in its independent economic development by the Juche idea. This is a rare feat in the Third World. And it has brilliantly solved the big problems which the Third World is tackling – to intellectualize all the people, to improve scientific technique and to solve the food problem. Therefore, there is a good possibility that Korea will establish leadership in peace and disarmament in the Third World in the future as a model country.

There is also a possibility that in the future Korea may become a center of study of world peace and development, because of its network linked to the Third World.

At present, many Third World

countries are facing a serious economic crisis. In this situation, the Juche idea will be a guide to non-aligned countries and the Third World as to how they should achieve self-reliance in economy.

Meanwhile, half a century has passed since socialism was born. It was faced with great problems at least until the beginning of the 1980s, including various factors beginning with antagonisms between China and the Soviet Union, and militarization.

The policy of independent and creative development is most important to surmount the historical fact that in the past capitalism developed by subordinating neighboring countries. Otherwise, an economic social structure dependent on big countries will result. A glance at the present world will suffice.

In this respect, nation-building by the DPRK which has established independence, self-sustenance and self-defence on the basis of the Juche idea is a model of new development among socialist countries, and may be said to stand at the head of them.

Demilitarized Zone into Base of Peace

In Korea, President Kim Il Sung set forth a proposal in October 1980 to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. I think that the proposal is indeed not only a feasible one for Korea's peaceful reunification but also one for Korea's reunification which anticipates the future of the world. It will also become the first step toward leading various regions in dispute in the world to propose all sorts of creative confederal proposals in close connection with the task to create an international order of peace on a global scale.

While this year is the 10th year of the Korea resolution demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, it is a year to meet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

The way to solve the Korean question in this significant year is nothing but further development of networks of new dialogue to fulfill the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

I think if the U.S. troops are withdrawn from the Military Demarcation Line step by step, a peace university as a part of the U.N. university should be established there to make the Demilitarized Zone a base of world peace.

I think Japan should much cooperate in such a plan financially because peace on the Korean Peninsula is closely linked to disarmament and peace in Japan and is inseparably linked with that of world. This possibility is growing potentially.

(Mr. Seki Hiroharu is a Japanese expert on international affairs.)

"Why Do They Turn Their Backs on Our Proposal?": WPK Organ

Rodong Sinmun December 5 prints a commentary titled "Why do they turn their backs on our proposal?" in connection with the closure of the 10th round of the north-south Red Cross talks held in Seoul.

The daily notes that it was entirely due to the perfidious act of the south side and its unjust stance to the dialogue that the talks failed to reach any agreement and closed only after setting the date for the next round of the talks.

Here is the commentary:

At the talks the south side, far from acceding to our fair proposal, brought forward again the three proposals it advanced at the 9th round of the talks only after partially changing their phraseology and insisted on discussing these proposals.

The point in the proposals of the south side is that it stepped backward from the agreement reached upon between the two sides on taking free travel as a basic way in mitigating the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen by applying it partially only to one or two items and evaded the responsibility of the delegates to the full-dress talks by referring the discussion of the fourth and fifth items on the agenda to the joint committee and complicated the discussion of the basic problems by bringing forward such passive matters as the exchange or home-visiting groups.

What is surprising is that the south side which said itself at the conference table at the 8th round of the talks it agreed to make free travel a comprehensive way asserted that it has never agreed to it. This is evidently an act reversing the point agreed upon at the 8th round of the talks and a perfidious act against the other party to the dialogue.

This is also an act trampling underfoot the desire of the separated fellow countrymen eagerly waiting for the realisation of free travel.

In a draft agreement on free travel and a proposal on other ways than free travel, we took into full consideration the assertion of the south side.

This notwithstanding, the south side barred the advance of the discussion of the agenda items, turning its face away from our proposal and overruling in a crafty way the agreement reached at the 8th round of the talks. How can such stance of the south side be called?

While seeking to win the favour of the people by such passive work as home-visit, the south side refuses to alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south and tries to prevent the talks from contributing to the relaxation of tensions and to the reunification of the country.

It is also because of this that the south side refuses to accept our proposal on having working-level contact to use plane in the travel of the Red Cross delegations.

Humanitarianism on the lips of the south side is a sham and so is its talk about the sufferings of the fellow countrymen. An advance in the discussion of problems at the Red Cross talks will be made only when the south side truly works to alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen, respects the agreement at the bilateral talks and approaches the dialogue with good faith.

About 100 Dissidents Conduct Sit-in Demanding Release of Arrested Personages

About 100 figures including those embraced in the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an opposition organisation in south Korea, began a sit-in on November 27 in demand of the release of arrested personages, according to south Korean daily Chosun Ilbo dated Nov. 28.

The sit-in is reportedly participated in by Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung, co-chairmen of the council.

The participants in the sit-in vehemently denounced the south Korean authorities for having walked away to the police and detained various figures including the deputy director who had attended the "National Forum for Constitutional Revision" held at Seoul University and strongly demanded their immediate release.

The south Korean authorities deployed a large police force around to threaten the participants in the sit-in.

Earlier, on November 23, members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy went to the Seoul district prosecution office and waged a protest struggle in demand of the release of the arrested figures.

Meanwhile, the 5 dissidents arrested for attending a student rally at Seoul National University were transferred on December 2 to the prosecution for "possible indictment."

Chon Offers Cash on "Wanted" Students

The Chon junta recently offered a prize on "wanted" students to "stimulate" police – really dirty tactics against morality.

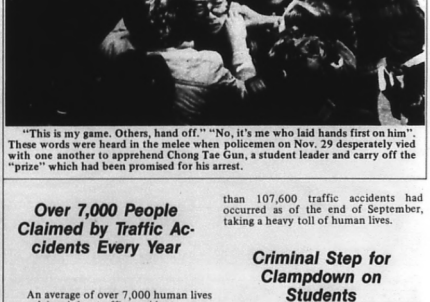
"This is my game, Others, hand off." "No, it's me who laid hands first on him." These words were heard in the melee when policemen on November 29 vied with one another to apprehend Chong Tae Gun, chairman of the national Sammintu committee and concurrently chairman of Yonsei University's student council, who was wanted for having played a major role in planning the seizure of the USIS in May and the ruling "DJP's training center" in November, according to the Korea Times dated December 1.

The brawl among policemen occurred when Chong came out from the Yonsei University campus to surrender himself after leading a campus demonstration.

Then, they scrambled desperately toward him, apparently aiming at the cash prize and promotion promise for the policeman who arrested him.

As many policemen tried to take him to the police station in their own ways, Chong at last implored them not to pull him in all directions, saying that otherwise his four limbs would get hurt.

Earlier, policemen were awarded a "prize" for arresting Hoh In Hoe who surrendered himself to police and were given what had been promised for his arrest.



"This is my game. Others, hand off." "No, it's me who laid hands first on him". These words were heard in the melee when policemen on Nov. 29 desperately vied with one another to apprehend Chong Tae Gun, a student leader and carry off the "prize" which had been promised for his arrest.

Moonies Contribute Money to Japanese Official for Moon's Entry

"Happly World", a Japanese company affiliated with the Reunification Church or "Moonies" recently made a "political contribution," totalling ¥6,000,000 (about $30,000 dollars) to a high ranking Japanese official for the purpose of "smoothing the entry into Japan" of its chairman Moon Sun Myong, according to Japanese daily Akahata dated December 3.

Reportedly, 4 members from the company, all Japanese, sent 1,500,000 yen each on November 29 to Takamura Masahiko, vice chairman of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Takamura was an attorney for the church-affiliated groups and was actively working on the Ministry of Justice, urging it to permit Moon's entry into Japan, the paper claimed.

Meanwhile, the "Happy World" problem was taken up for debate in the National Diet for its "wicked" trade practices including fraud, aggressive door-to-door sales and violation of the Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Instruments Act, the paper said.

The Unification Church considers its founder Moon Sun Myung to be a "Messiah and a son of God".

Moon declares himself to be chosen and ordained by God to build the "kingdom of heaven on earth" by "destroying communism" over the world.

They call communists and opponents to the church "Satans".

The money for their "work" is constantly earned by the church members in Japan by selling seals at prices 9 or 10 times higher than the cost price and marble vases and miniature pagodas 400 or 500 times higher, according to Asahi Journal, a weekly magazine published by the Asahi Shimbun Company.

The journal pointed out that each member's target in Japan is 10,000 yen a day.

The Washington Post said on September 1984 that the church is "spending millions of dollars a year on broad range of cultural and political programs, including academic conferences, foreign trips for journalists and conservative lobbying activities, that are designed to improve the church's image with the American public and promote an ideological 'world war' against communism."

According to two former high-ranking church officials, the Japanese branch of the Moon's Unification Church "has remitted at least $800 million over the past nine years to the United States to finance the church's activities and business operations there."

Over 7,000 People Claimed by Traffic Accidents Every Year

An average of over 7,000 human lives are claimed by traffic accidents every year in south Korea, according to a report.

Announcing this, the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific said that south Korea has recorded "a high rate of traffic accidents".

Last year more than 134,300 traffic accidents took place there, claiming over 7,400 human lives. This year more than 107,600 traffic accidents had occurred as of the end of September, taking a heavy toll of human lives.

Criminal Step for Clampdown on Students

The Chon junta decided to "open" a "student training center" to concentrate for 10–24 weeks under the name of "proper guidance" high school and university students in Seoul who are "expected to be expelled," according to a radio report from seoul.

Opposition Members Occupy Platform to Block Budget Bill Passage

Opposition lawmakers occupied the main chamber of the south Korean national assembly and two committee rooms on November 30 to continue a sit-in to block the ruling "DJP's" attempt to pass next year's budget bill, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party in a caucus decided to have all of its 102 lawmakers join in the sit-in, dividing them into eight groups to occupy the plenary session hall in addition to the two committee rooms they had been occupying.

The protest began at about 9:00 p.m. on November 29. Earlier in the day, the ruling "DJP" of Gen. Chon Du Hwan who seized power over thousands of corpses in Kwangju in 1980, had passed seven budget-related bills in a two-minute blitz in the national assembly's finance committee while opposition legislators were absent.

Together with other minority parties, the NKDP called the bills' passage illegal and demanded that the ruling party nullify them.

Despite bitter opposition put up by the minor parties, the ruling "DJP" on Dec. 2 railroaded the controversial budget bill through the assembly, setting the stage for an even sharper political confrontation in south Korea.

Bill railroaded

The "DJP", which hold a majority with 148 seats in the 276 member assembly, passed the bill by a vote of 145-0, with all but three of its members and none of the opposition present at the plenary session.

The session came on the fourth day of the sit-in by opposition members.

NKDP lawmakers rushed to Room 146 from the main chamber upon hearing that the "DJP" had passed the bills and smashed the door with a stainless steel ash tray stand and other objects, according to south Korean papers dated December 3.

They protested to "DJP" floor leader Li Se Ki and to Kim Chong Ho, chairman of the budget committee, in an atmosphere of extreme commotion.

One of the NKDP members shouted, "This is just a decision of the DJP caucus, not a House passage."

Party spokesman Hong Sa Kuk said in a statement issued immediately, "We will never give up our struggle to revise the basic law in a democratic way."

"The passage of the budget bill at the DJP lawmakers' caucus should be declared invalid and vice speaker Choi Yong Chol, who presided over the meeting, and others concerned, should apologize to the people," he said.

"Can the people trust this 'government'?": NKDP Head

In a press conference held shortly after the bill's passage, NKDP president Li Min U said, "The DJP's action is null and void as it lacks minimal formalities and procedures, prescribed by the parliamentary law."

Li vowed his party's unwavering resolve to wage a struggle to the last for constitutional revision to ensure a direct presidential election system.

Li said, "We will go into an struggle for an indefinite period, even resorting to radical actions, and we will reject any compromises."

He then asked, "Can the people love this country and trust this government when state affairs are steered in such a fraudulent way?"

The bill's passage galvanizes opposition's struggle against dictatorship

On December 2, lawmakers from the NKDP went on a 24-hour hunger strike in protest against the bill's passage, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

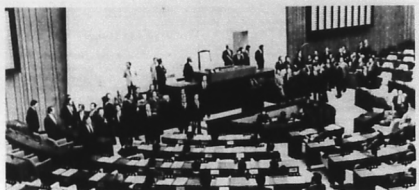
About 80 NKDP lawmakers who had been occupying main meeting rooms for four days, started the hunger strike in the assembly building after party president Li declared a campaign against the "government" all over south Korea.

Opposition lawmakers on December 3 also staged a motorcade demonstration through downtown Seoul, ending their five-day sit-in on December 2.

"Down with dictatorship", "Struggle for democracy and civil rights" and "Amend the constitution" were some of the slogans on the windshields of their cars.

The demonstration continued for one hour along the route between the south Korean national assembly and the NKDP headquarters.

NKDP president Li said after the five-day sit-in, "Undaunted NKDP will continue its struggle till it wins victory."



Lawmakers of the largest opposition NKDP occupied the platform of the main chamber of the south Korean national assembly on Dec. 1 to block the opening of the session in order to prevent the passage of next year's budget bill by the ruling "DJP" members who are in their own seats. (Korea Times Photo)

"Next Year's Budget Is for War And Plunder": KCNA

SEOUL DECEMBER 2 (KCNA CORRESPONDENT)

The draft budget for 1986 was passed through the south Korean "national assembly" on the morning of December 2, according to south Korean newspapers.

In defiance of the persistent opposition of the opposition parties the members of the "democratic justice party" held a budgetary committee meeting and plenary meeting by themselves in a surprise attack method and passed the draft budget for next year only in two minutes.

The budget is aimed at intensified preparations for war and long-term office and a budget seeking harsher plunder of people.

This is illustrated first of all by the budgetary expenditure.

The "defence expenses," the direct military spendings, are set at 4,308,990 million won, or 12.6 percent greater than this year's figure. "Expenses for social development" a large share of which will be used as indirect military expenses are scaled at 1,104,954 million won, or 28.2 percent increase above this year's, "expenses for economic development" at 2,222,535 million won, or 9.1 percent rise above this year's.

This shows that the puppet clique plans to squander about 60 percent of the budget for next year in stepping up war preparations.

The authorities also earmarked 1,341,809 million won, or 10.9 percent greater than this year's, for general administrative expenditure which will be used for raising wages of "government officials", servants for their long-term office, and strengthening central and local bureaucratic ruling machines and 1,290,003 million won, or 28 percent greater than this year's, for payment to local finance.

On the contrary, they did not earmark even a penny for the insignificant amount of "expenses for the development of agriculture and fisheries" which had been included in the budgetary expenditure.

Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities plan to intensify the plunder of people for ensuring the huge amount of budgetary expenditure for next year.

The "inland tax" for next year is set at 8,119,359 million won, or 10.2 percent rise, which accounts for 58.8 percent of the revenue composition. The "defence tax" is set at 1,857,666.3 million won, the "educational tax" at 334,221.2 million won and the profits of monopoly enterprises, a kind of tax, at 984,000 million won.

This implies that the authorities intend to secure 81.8 percent of the budgetary revenue for next year with money to be wrested from the south Korean people.

On December 2 the authorities also revised various "tax laws" to rescue comprador enterprises on the point of bankruptcy and feed comprador capitalists.

One of them is the "law on tax exemption".

This law provides for exempting comprador monopolies from various kinds of taxes.

"To the Conscience of The World" (5)

-Voice of 700 Inhabitants of Onsan Suffering from Heavy Metal Pollution-

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mr. Yeongsu Kim (42), who had a severe pain, said, "Since the summer of 1982, I started to feel the symptom of neuralgia in my right thigh, and the pain got worse to the point where it was unbearable. Anodynes injection was no use. Eventually, in May of 1983, at Busan Chimlye Hospital, I had to amputate a part of my thigh and replaced with an artificial bone. The doctor said that the bone was crushed and hollow. It is difficult for me to walk so that I ride motorcycle. Whenever I wear my socks, someone must help me. And recently, I am suffering from a serious skin disease.

200-300 U.S. dollars of indemnity per year

When we went to Mr. Hoyeol Lee who was the chief of the fisheries fraternity of Wonsanli, he was harvesting sea weeds. We were guided to his home and had an opportunity to listen about the situations here. He said, "According to the statistical data of last year, our village had the most patients. Until now, there has been no investigation of the E. A. In September of last year, on account of the poisonous gases flowed from Koryeo Zinc Factory, nine students of Onsan Elementary School located within less than fifty meter distance from the factory were suffocated and fainted. And ten cows were also suffocated. Due to the polluted water from the factory, seaweed nurseries were desolated. But the compensation is only two or three hundred U.S. $ per household per year. A few years ago, the income per household rose to several thousand U.S. $, but now, on the contrary, a household is in debt to Fisheries Cooperative for 1.5 thousand U.S. $ on the average. And the debt increases every year. The candidate of Democratic Justice Party for National Assembly and the deputy governer of this province promised us that they would emigrate the people in March or May this year. If they do not keep their promise, it will be troublous." He stressed these words.

26 patients among 52 students

We went to Onsan Elementary School which is located across the street from Korea Zinc Refinery. Under the large tree which had died from the poisonous gases, students was playing. We explained the purpose of the investigation to the teacher and visited two classes. We went into the first classroom of the 6-th grade to examine the students. However, the students would not hold their hands up easily thinking that we were there to give injection to them. After much persuasion we found out there were one patient of a skin disease, and sixteen patients of eye disease (most of them eyes tear), and sixteen patients of legs-arms-waist aches (The number of total patients was 26 because there were students who had two kinds of diseases). The number of total student of that class was 52, we were shocked by the fact that there were 26 students with disease out of 52. Similarly in another class, out of 36 students, there were 6 patients of eye diseases and 6 patients of waist diseases. This fact offended us.

(To be continued)

Reunification through Music

Interview with Yun I Sang

"Yun I Sang Music Festival 85" was held in August this year at the Ponghwa Art Theater in Pyongyang, the DPRK.

The festival was attended by Yun I Sang himself, famous musicians from West Germany, the GDR, Switzerland and other countries.

"Urinara" (my fatherland), the newspaper published by the Korean residents in West Germany recently interviewed Yun I Sang and asked him about the festival, his musical activities and his view on the reunification of Korea.

The interview is carried in full here:

Profile of Yun I Sang

Yun I Sang was born in 1917 in South Kyongsang Province and has been a leading figure of the movement to restore democracy in south Korea since the forties for about 40 years.

Eighteen years ago, he was taken away from West Germany on charges of "espionage activity" by the south Korean authorities. Because of strong protests from the West German government, he was finally released.

In 1980, just after the Kwangju Popular Uprising, he composed a symphony "Kwangju, Forever" about the struggle and death of the noble Korean people, resentment over the ruthless army and the fascist "government".

As a professor at the West Berlin National Academy of Music, he is actively working for the reunification of Korea as an overseas Korean. He is also vice chairman of the central committee of the Korean Association for the Democratic National Reunification and chairman of its European region.

Yun I Sang

Q: I've heard "Yun I Sang Music Festival 85" was held in August in Pyongyang this year. And according to Rodong Sinmun, it attracted great public attentions. Will you tell me about it?

A: Well, in north Korea, they have been holding large-scale concerts of my works during these several years. But this time, they held the festival made up of my works on four consecutive evenings. On two evenings orchestral music and concertos were performed and on the other, chamber music. The seven well-known European musicians, two from West Germany, three from Switzerland and two from the GDR went the DPRK to perform concerts and chamber music. Symphonies? Of course, they were performed by the DPRK State Philharmonic Orchestra.

Packed Halls and Televised

Q: I think it's the first time that such a large-scale festival of modern music was held either in north or in south Korea. How did people there take it?

A: At first, they thought it a little hard to understand, as I had expected. But they soon found classical sound characteristic of the Korean nation in my music. After that they accepted it and got interested in it. I think they got a shock, in a way, not a negative one, of course.

First of all, whenever the concerts were held, large halls were packed to capacity and on the second evening, lots of people were unable to get tickets and had to go home. Also, they first intended to relay the performances over one network. But the wishes of TV viewers were so strong that they televised all the concerts through the three networks.

Q: When did you start preparing for such a large-scale festival?

A: I didn't start, I mean, the Yun I Sang Institute was in full charge of it and the association of overseas performance did all the planning. Of course, I helped programming and recommending European musicians. The plan was worked out in February this year and that was when the players began practising. They were so helpful.

Yun Attended the Festival

Q: Did you go to "Yun I Sang Music Festival" yourself?

A: Yes, I did. I went and came back by air with the musicians who are my friends.

Q: As you've long been taking leadership in the movement for democracy abroad and it's still taboo for south Koreans to visit north Korea, don't you think your visit to the north have shocked many people?

A: What kind of shock do you think they got? I had been there once in 1963. Then, the south Korean "government" unjustly kidnapped, tortured and passed even a death sentence on me for it. Therefore, I had been watching for an opportunity to visit the north again. This time as I had acquired citizenship in West Germany, I went to north Korea with a West German passport. My purpose in going there was to attend the music festival.

Q: You mean you are going to pay an official visit if there's any chance in the future? Do you have a mind to help holding such a music event?

A: Yes. I will visit the north, if an opportunity is offered to contribute to the development of the artistic level of north Korea, and help the Yun I Sang Institute and Yun I Sang music festivals.

"... For me, there's no distinction between the north and the south. My fatherland is the whole of the Korean Peninsula. When the south needs me I will help the south and when the north wants me, I'll go there. Both are my nation and my sisters and brothers... it's going to be my task to contribute to the nation through my work and art."

—Yun I Sang—

Q: We all know you're from south Korea. What if people blame you for helping the north and not the south?

A: I think that very idea prevents reunification. For me, there's no distinction between the north and the south. My fatherland is the whole of the Korean Peninsula. When the south needs me I will help the south and when the north wants me, I'll go there. Both are my nation and my sisters and brothers.

In fact, I've been helping south Korean artists many times in the last 20 years. For example, I played an important part in Deutsche Oper's south Korean tour in 1966. Also, after that, I think I contributed much by selecting and recommending many prestigious professors, conductors and artists to go to south Korea for the development of its music. And its musical organization owed me when it was admitted to an international organization.

But I had not been concerned with north Korea for a long time. Just three or four years ago, however, the north began playing my works, which I took to be a very significant development. Actually, playing my works every year, the north Korean State Philharmonic Orchestra came to show a great artistic improvement.

Q: What's your view on the reunion of the dispersed families of north and south Korea after 40-year separation, which took place last September?

A: I fervently welcomed it and while watching their reunion on TV in West Germany, I wept. The north and south Korean authorities must control their feelings and show reason and love for the nation and try to keep on and develop this great start.

But what was regrettable to me was that newspapers only tried to find fault with the other side, forgetting all about the noble idea of the nation. This is a great mistake which harms and spoils the atmosphere of national reconciliation.

We, Korean residents abroad expect the interchange within the country will become a good example and lead to free visit between north and south. This will surely speed up our national reunification.

Reunification through Art

Q: Will you comment on the results and the meaning of "Yun I Sang Music Festival 85" more in detail?

A: The north seemed to find its significance in the fact that both north and south play the same music. For them, it was like building a bridge across the separated Korea through art. And as I was saying, they attach great importance to the fact that we could promote national inheritance from a new angle.

On the other hand, I was very much moved to see the artists from West Germany and the GDR performing on the same stage. People in the concert hall and the TV viewers must have felt envious, comparing that to the reality of Korea.

The European musicians performed this time were very much impressed by the high level of the DPRK State Philharmonic Orchestra. I've heard them highly praising the orchestra after they returned home. This shows that the artistic level of the north is somewhat raised.

Q: Do you think there's any possibilities that the south Korean "government" restricts or prohibits playing your work because of your visit to the north?

A: I don't think so and there mustn't be such a thing. In the past several years, when I met south Korean "government" officials, I told them that I would go to the north and help them artistically. They approved it and asked me to come to the south as well. They once asked me to work for the whole nation regardless of politics.

The world is changing very rapidly. The "government" must refrain from following a policy running counter to the interests of the whole nation for the sake of its narrow-minded pride. They can get nothing but international criticism if they restrict my works.

Q: I believe you intend "to seek to find a way of reunification through art", and what do you think is possible at present for this purpose?

A: That is, first of all, to organize a concert of Korean musicians abroad and make a concert tour of north and south Korea. And if possible, to hold a joint concert of north and south Korean musicians in a third country and also to hold a symposium. I think we should widen our sphere of activities little by little and lead representatives from the north and south attend some international art festivals. If this happens, inter-Korean talks can't but be developed.

About the Yun I Sang Institute

Q: Lastly, will you make explanations a little more about the "Yun I Sang Institute"?

A: It collects, takes care of the scores, records, cassette tapes, of newspaper comments and theses on my whole works from all over the world. It also opens to people, specialists and students in the country. The institute has listening rooms, performing rooms and also is equipped with various musical instruments. It regularly holds research meetings and performances of chamber music. It is planning to hold domestic and international musical composition contests, academic symposiums and some international exchanges of musicians. The institute collects and keeps scores and records not only of the works of Yun I Sang but of international modern and classical works so that they may be available for researchers, I mean, it is going to include classical European works as well as modern music in southern countries in the near future.

Q: Are you training students as your successor?

A: My hope was, in fact, to select Koreans, my fellow countrymen, and train them as my successors while being engaged in creative work.

But unfortunately, the south Korean "government" doesn't want south Korean students to come to me. As I retired from my work this September, it's going to be my task to contribute to the nation through my work and art.

Korean Christian in U.S. Had Mass in Church Of Pyongyang

Along with the development of north-south dialogue and the increased economic exchange with the West after the enactment of the Joint Venture Law in September, 1984, Christians visiting the DPRK are increasing in number.

"Tong Il Sinbo", published in the DPRK, in its Sept. 7 issue carried an article on a newly built church in Pyongyang with a photograph of Rev. Ro, a Korean resident in the U.S. who recently visited there.

Following excerpts from the issue:

On Sept. 1, Rev. Ro and his 7 family members visited Kyongsang Church in Pyongyang and Rev. Ro had a chance to do Sunday mass service in the presence of other Christians there. . .

The missionary of the church prayed that Rev. Ro and his family members would enjoy their visit this time and contribute to the reunification of Korea. . .

Rev. Ro, expressing his deep emotion, said in his preach,"The meaning of Christianity lies in taking part in reality, so it is a matter of course for Christians to devote ourselves to justice, equality and conciliation, in other words, to the reunification of Korea."

Saying that they would become a grain of barley for Korea's reunification, Rev. Ro and the other attendants there sang a hymn hand in hand and posed for a picture together.

In the meantime, "the New Korea Times" published by the Korean residents in Canada, also reported as follows: the New Testament and a hymn book were published in Oct. 1983, and the Old Testament in 1984 by the Korean Christian Church Committee.

The ten thousand copies of these books were distributed to Christians free of charge.

▲ Rev. Ro and his family members sang a hymn in Sunday mass service held in newly built Kyongsang Church in Pyongyang, Sept. 1, 1985.

◀ The New Testament (left), and a hymn book (right) published in 1983.

Korean Students Make Clean Sweeps of English Speech Contest Titles

There are more than 30,000 pupils and students learning Korean as well as other subjects in Japan at 154 Korean schools from kindergarten to university. When they become middle school students, they learn English in addition to their mother tongue Korean and the second language, Japanese. While studying at school, they are actively engaged in extracurricular activities such as sports, music, and English conversation.

The recently-held inter-high English oratorical contests were taken their prizes away by some trilingual students from Korean high schools in Japan.

Son Kyong Ja of Kobe Korean High School won first prize at the 28th All Kansai Inter-High English Oratorical Contest held in Kyoto on Nov. 30 under the sponsorship of the English Speaking Society of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies. Third place was taken by Li Cho Myo of Kyoto Korean High School.

The oratorical contest was supported by the Mainichi Daily News and the Mainichi Weekly.

The first prize winner said how important it was for people to have a national consciousness through the experience she had cheering the DPRK team when the Kobe Universiad was held in Japan in September this year.

Commenting her posture fine and relaxed, Kyogoku Shozo, presiding judge and rector of the department of speech communication of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies said, "Very well organized! I realized that we Japanese should learn her native language and know more about her country and culture." One of the judges, Beverly Bieleuis who works at the Cultural Ministry of Japan commented on Son's speech: "A very heart-warming speech. It was an important and timely topic. Also she smiles and looked relaxed."

The third prize winner, Li Cho Myo, who had been awarded a gold medal at last year's contest made a speech under the title "the Trilinguals". She enthusiastically spoke about her wish to work for the reunification of Korea by studying much harder her three languages – Korean, Japanese and English.

Also in Tokyo, Cho Sun of Tokyo Korean Senior High School placed fifth in the 24th All Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest finals held at the Asahi Hall in the Asahi Shimbun Tokyo head office in Tsukiji on Nov. 30.

Son Kyong Ja, first prize winner at the well-known inter-high English oratorical contest.

She spoke about south Korean Orphans and her meeting with one of them during her one-year visit to Norway and appealed about their poor conditions.

The speech contest, in which 15 finalists competed, was jointly sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun and the Asahi Evening News, and was supported by, among others, the Education Ministry, the Japan Broadcasting corp., the British Council, the American Embassy and the Australian Embassy.

Following is the text of speech of the first prizewinner in the 28th All Kansai Inter-High English Oratorical Contest:

"I also shouted 'Igyora'!"

Son Kyong Ja

Dear friends!

Do you happen to know a Korean word "Igyora"? It means "let's get a victory" in English and "Ganbare" in Japanese. About three months ago, this word became so famous and echoed at various stadiums in Kobe. I also shouted "Igyora" several hundred times. Do you know why?

Well, this summer, the Universiade Games were held in Kobe, where I was born and have been brought up. It was the largest games in its history and more than 4,600 players from 110 countries including my country, Korea took part in it. On August 19th, at Shin Kobe Station, I passionately welcomed our Korean athletes from the bottom of my heart because I felt as if I could have touched my motherland where I've never been. I often went to see their games and whenever I cheered our team, I shouted "Igyora" at the top of my voice. Especially when our Korean football team got the gold medal, I felt something hot welling up in my heart and tears ran down on my cheeks. Never have I been so excited and moved!

Then, what made me shout that word? I think it is surely a national sentiment which I have got through the process of receiving the Korean's national education for 11 years. However, there's no denying the fact that many Koreans get assimilated to the Japanese way of life and the absolute number of Korean children in Japan don't go to Korean schools and attend Japanese schools. It is a surprising fact that every year, 5,000 Koreans marry Japanese counterparts and ten thousand Koreans lawfully naturalize in Japan.

In 1910, we, Koreans lost our motherland. We were deprived of our Korean nationality and pride. During the period more than two million Koreans were taken over to Japan. In 1945, we were liberated. But as a result of the long inhabitation and necessity, many Koreans in Japan could not help continuously living in Japan.

Forty years have passed since then. Our country is still divided into two and in Japan, the number of the first generation Koreans have been decreasing day after day and the second, third and even fourth generation Koreans who don't know the bitter past days of our country are standing on the main stage of the Korean community. As a result, many Koreans are receiving the Japanese education and they don't know the Korean language, history and even throw away their own national identity. Moreover, they don't want to regard themselves as a Korean nation and tend to behave like the Japanese people.

Of course, it is more or less inevitable for us to adapt ourselves to the Japanese circumstances, so long as we actually live in Japan but it is more important for us to keep our national dignity, mother tongue and culture which we once lost. If we don't do so, who does?

Well, in the Universiade Games, when Takiyoshi, a Japanese Judoist lost the game, the Japanese people were greatly disappointed. On the other hand, when Masaki, a Japanese student Judo champion won the gold medal, the Japanese people were deeply moved and he became a national hero. I'm sure this is unmistakably a national sentiment every where and to every nation. So do the American people and the Korean people and you, you, you, and you.

Dear friends,

On the way from school to my house, on the train, I frequently meet some children who are going to the Canadian school. They chat with each other in English, read English books and sing English songs. It is a noble national duty for any nation to preserve their own national identity and pride, isn't it?

Now, I'm a student of Kobe Korean High School. When I go to school, I wear Chogori, the Korean national dress, I talk with my friends in Korean and I learn how to cook Korean food from my mother at home. Sooner or later I'll have my family but even after marriage, I will think and live as a Korean woman to the end of my life and teach my children the Korean manners and customs and our own taste like "kimchi" or Korean barbecue as well. In the future, no matter whether I live in Korea or Japan, I will shout "Igyora" to myself forever.

Self-Reliant Economy Key to Survival: OAU Official

Mr. Paul O. Etiang is the Assistant Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which is based in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. The political goal of the OAU is to promote African unity, realize independence and abolish colonialism. Mr. Etiang recently visited Japan to attend a UN Symposium on Africa which was held in a Tokyo hotel on December 4-5 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations under the auspices of the world body. Acting as a panelist, Mr. Etiang elaborated on the present critical situation in the continent, with a primary emphasis on the need to promote mutual respect and cooperation in the world. He spoke with People's Korea's Li Chol Won about problems the continent faces.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

Li: What is the OAU?

Etiang: The OAU is the Organization of African Unity founded in 1963 by 32 independent African states. Now it has 51 member states. We hold a meeting of heads of state once a year, meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs twice a year and several council meetings. And the organization has a permanent secretariat headed by the secretary general and it is located in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

Q: What do you think is the main cause of food crisis which hit African countries?

A: I think the main cause was Africa's unpreparedness for the natural calamity, namely, drought that hit Africa. Africa's unpreparedness resulted from the unfavourable international economic climate, the debt issue, the state of agriculture in Africa and all other unfavourable economic effects. So, if you ask me what the biggest cause is, I simply say Africa's unpreparedness for the catastrophe.

Q: What do you think should be done to solve this critical issue?

A: Now Africa has a collective program of action for recovery, which is meant to correct the food situation to ensure food availability in all parts of the continent and also to implement the collective blue print for the entire continent for meaningful economic development. And I think if this is implemented, with the assistance of the international community as well as with efforts of the Africans themselves, Africa will be prepared for natural calamity.

Q: How do you evaluate economic or other forms of cooperation between the DPRK and African countries?

A: Any cooperation between the DPRK and African countries which is of mutual interests to the parties concerned is not only welcome in the context of African development but is welcome in the context of the international peace and cooperation.

Q: President Kim Il Sung has been a chief advocate of a self-reliant economy and a new international economic order.

A: I think that call by the leader of north Korea coincides with the wishes of the people of Africa. It is the collective wish of all the African peoples that they develop their economies on the basis of self-reliance and self-sustenance, and on the basis of raw materials that are locally obtainable. So, the thinking of the north Korean leader is in line with that of the African governments and the OAU. In other words, self-reliance is the key to the survival in this severe harsh economic world.

Q: What do you want to appeal to the world as an OAU official?

A: International assistance, not merely as charity aid but as an international obligation for cooperative development for world peace. Because if any one part of the world is allowed to slide behind and get into disasters either because of natural shocks, unexpected natural calamities or the failure of the international economic regime, this will affect the entire world. So, for the sake of peace, it is absolutely necessary for all parts of the world to help Africa overcome the present temporary crisis.

Q: Any comments on the present South African situation?

A: The South African situation as you have heard and seen on TV is exploding. It has not been the wish of the OAU that South African situation should get to that level. It has been the consistent wish of the OAU that situation should be avoided. We repeatedly warned the international community of the situation where a group of minority people are legalizing apartheid, racial discrimination by suppressing the majority of people. And I'm afraid Africa's voice has not reached the international community sufficiently enough. The people of South Africa has risen up against their oppressor. And they have waited for peaceful change in South Africa for years. They don't see any hope to be realized through peaceful means. And naturally, they have resorted to arms as their only means.

Paul O. Etiang, Assistant Secretary General of the OAU.

Q: On the prospects for political and economic development of Africa.

A: I think the prospects are very good. Africa is the continent of the future. Africa has massive resources, the determination of her peoples is firm and the collective will of her leaders grows strong. Already Africa is a political giant and we are coordinating a political activity very much through the OAU. And we are now trying to strengthen that political muscle that has developed by an economical back-up. As for the future of the African continent, I'm extremely optimistic about it.

(Continued from page 1)

the five Chonbuk National University students some 12 days later.

In leaflets they threw out, they severely blamed the Chon junta, saying, "We warn the anti-democratic regime which tramples down upon democratization."

The leaflets also demanded the withdrawal of the American capital choking the national economy.

The students were taken to Kwangju police station immediately after they were caught on the scene at around 9:05 p.m., slightly over nine hours after their seizure of the facility.

In the meantime, over 500 Chonnam National University students staged a demonstration on their campus in support of the "take-over" of the U.S. Cultural Center, at about 1:20 p.m. on December 2, shortly after the seizure.

They denounced the U.S. and south Korean governments in harsh words supporting the student action. Over half of them held an overnight rally in a student hall.

In Seoul, 6 students of Methodist Theological Seminary on Dec. 4 occupied the office of the government-controlled "trade union hall" in Mapo district, Seoul, protesting authorities' crackdown on the labour movement.

They occupied the third floor of the building, building up a barricade at the entrance and they conducted a sit-in strike there.

They placarded the wall with posters reading "Abolish the Dictatorial System!" and "Abolish the Constitution Which Suppresses the Labour Movement!"

On Dec. 6, seven students of Busan National University occupied the office of the labour ministry in Pusan, demanding abolition of the repressive labour law. They conducted a sit-in strike, distributing handbills criticizing the government.

South Korean students seem to have changed their tactics.

In November alone, seizures of U.S. and government offices took place five times.

- On Nov. 4, fourteen students occupied the office of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul for two hours and demanded that the United States stop its economic aggression and drop its demand of the opening of south Korean markets. They also demanded withdrawal of American capital and an end to U.S. support for the dictatorial government in south Korea.
- On Nov. 13, three incidents took place. Three students rushed into the office of the Bank of America in Pusan, protesting U.S. economic policies. The trio, including one woman, shouted, "The United States must withdraw its capital which suppresses democracy in Korea."
- A group of about 20 students threw gasoline bombs at the local office of the ministry of labour, setting the first-floor office on fire. The students scattered leaflets containing a statement observing the 15th anniversary of the death of a laborer who committed suicide.
- In Suwon, 20 miles south of Seoul, 25 students occupied a labour ministry office where they staged a two-hour sit-in.
- In one of the most serious anti-Chon and anti-U.S. protests in recent months, 191 students from 14 universities on Nov. 18 occupied the building of the Central Political Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party for more than six hours, shouting anti-Chon and anti-U.S. slogans. The students, including 57 co-eds, burned two of the ruling party's flags and hoardings and hung placards criticizing the United States supporting the repressive Chon government. They demanded Chon's ouster and an end to U.S. support for the dictatorial military regime.

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It also calls for early realization of free travel before September 1986 marking the 15th year of the Red Cross contact which started in 1971.

He also proposed, in the second draft agreement, those who are unable to visit their hometowns due to age, physical or other reasons be allowed to designate proxies to help in searching their lost kin and friends and proposed dispersed members use aircraft as transportation means in addition to automobiles and ships in the third draft.

The seven-member north Korean Red Cross officials headed by Li Jong Ryul, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society who was accompanied by 7 advisors, 20 suite members and 50 reporters (84 all told) arrived in Seoul on December 2 and left for Pyongyang on December 5 after spending 4 days and 3 nights.

The south Korean side came out with a proposal to exchange second home-visiting groups on the lunar new year's day (Feb. 9) and to exchange mail between people who had been reunited in the September exchange of hometown visitors and art troupes.

Giving priority to the problem of free travel, the northerners stressed that if it was realized, this would make it possible to easily solve the other problems contained in the five agenda items of the full-dress talks, including the search of the fates and addresses of dispersed families, their free reunions, free correspondence, etc.

They also added that the free visit would automatically realize the south side's proposal on the second exchange of hometown visitors and correspondence between the already-rejoined people in north and south.

But, the southerners declined the proposal.

They refused the overture concerning the use of airplane, too, saying, "We didn't feel any inconveniences before."

Pointing out the main defects of the south's proposal, the DPRK delegates said that it retreated from the spirit of the agreement already reached between the two parties and rejected it.

Earlier, at the two rounds of the talks held in Pyongyang and Seoul respectively, the Red Cross men had concurred in principle on "free travel by divided families" and the package discussion of the five agenda items.

Rodong Sinmun dated December 5 commenting on this point, said, "What is surprising is that the south side which said itself at the conference table at the 8th round of the talks it agreed to make free travel a comprehensive way asserted that it has never agreed to it."

It is observed that the Chon Du Hwan junta is fearful of mounting anticipation of and hopes for national reunification which could be kindled further by the realization of the proposed free visit from north to south and vice versa across the Military Demarcation Line.

Seoul's "efforts" to put into effect not "free visit" but exchange of a handful of hometown visitors who are practically null as compared with the 10 million separated Koreans seem to be intended to prevent atmosphere from spreading widely by utilizing the showlike nature of the civil exchange.

North Korean chief delegate Li said in his speech at a dinner on December 4, "The cause (of the stalemate) is the lack of an atmosphere in which the two sides can trust each other without a gap between their hearts."

Considering the next meeting is scheduled for a date during the Seoul-Washington military rehearsal "Team Sprit 86", whether the southerners will create an atmosphere favorable for a dialogue can be a touchstone to test their attitude.

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